Further than the Lys River in the north the British advanced in the neighborhood of Mount Kemmel. just to the south of Ypres, on a front of 1,000 yards. While this advance is not measured in miles it is important, for the Germans must keep a force here to prevent the offensive of the British from spreading out and like the drives rom spreading out and like the drives to the ones further south forcing a seneral retirement to protect the lines

of the Kalser.

The German War Office statements do not beam with their usual optimism, but ear to be making an effort to tell the truth, perhaps to prepare the people at home for the probable retirement. In eporting the drive in Picardy, the Berlin War Office admits that gains were made by the Allies, phrasing it: "Favored by a thick fog the enemy forced his way with tanks into our infantry and artillery lines." This evidently describes the fighting of yesterday, when the British and French tanks led the advance

od cleared the way for the infantry. Further on, the German War Office again suffered an attack of truthfulness and announces: "We suffered losses in prisoners and guns," but at the same me informs the Germans that imporant captures of English, Australian and anadian prisoners were made by the Kaiser's troops.

While no estimate of the German losses is made other than the report of 17,000 prisoners taken, the Allies have lost few men in the new offensive. This is attributed to the readiness of the Ger-mans to fall back and unwillingness to give stiff battle except in a few sections.

Expect to Take Montdidier.

Military critics in the allied capitals are momentarily expecting to hear of the evacuation of Montdidier. With the drive north of that city progressing so favorably it is not unlikely that Marshal Foch will soon begin to exert pressure along the line running porthwestward along the line running northwestward from Soissons, in which event he would have a pincers at work on the Gormans in the Montdider salient. That town certainly is in an uncomfortable position, from the German viewpoint, and if the railroad from Chaulnes falls uncertainty was a there is a very indicader allied guns, as there is every indication it will, there will be nothing left for the enemy but a wholesale retreat from the Montdidier salient, to which

he is known to attach great importance. In the Marne sector the menace of an advance by the Allies continues with the Americans the grave problem confronting the Crown Prince. To keep the forces in this sector still occupied the Americans went forward to-day and captured the town of Fismettes, on the Vesie River and a short distance north-west of Fismes. The Americans cap-tured 100 prisoners in this operation.

Despite the weather conditions, which are not ideal for air fighting, aviators are playing an important part in the new offensive of the Allier. The French official statement to-night announces that airmen have attacked machine guns by flying close to the ground, while Herlin in its statement during the day asserted that thirty allied airplaner were destroyed during the fighting.
At the same time the ailted aviators
are bombing German emplacements
behind the lines, destroying bridges and interfering gravely with the German re-treat by killing horses and wrecking

Debris Blocks Flight.

Despatches from the fron; report some using blocked by the debris following the explosions and destruction of Bersupplies and trains by the airmen back areas. These same airmen on returning to their hangars report the German retreat is general and that lines of lorries could be seen behind the German lines speeding away with what ma-terials could be hastily gathered. In other places the allied air observers haw huge fires, indicating that the Germans, as they did in the Marne sector when they, were unable to withstand the ad-vances of the French, British and Americans, are burning their supplies in pref-erence to having them fall into the

French and British military critics are frankly jubilant over the success achieved in the new Franco-British drive in Picardy, the Wastenberger Country of the Wastenberg Country of the Was in Picardy, the Westminster Gazette at tributing the achievement to the Americans, because of the new spirit they have injected into the soldiers of the

"The moral effect of the Americans in France," the paper says, "even though comparatively few of them have ap-peared on the fighting line, has transformed the British and French armies. Instead of having merely a determina-tion to resist they now are fighting with the confidence of victory.

The Matin of Paris says Gen. von Hutler is "outflanked, with no road of retreat other than through Nesle and Ham, thirty kilometers away, and the allied armies are marching toward his essential lines of communication."

GERMANS TRAPPED GATHERING CROPS

French Report Complete Surprise of Enemy Troops.

Paris, Aug. 9 .- The French War Ministry at 12:30 o'clock to-day issued the following statement: The brilliant operation which we

in concert with British troops, exe-cuted yesterday have been a surprise for the enemy. As occurred in the offensive of July 18, the soldiers of Gen. Debeney have captured enemy soldiers engaged in the peaceful pur-suit of harvesting the fields behind the German lines.

Our artillery preparation was short. lasting less than an hour. The enemy artillery had made no counter prepara-tion at the beginning of the action.

merely replying feebly.

The original front of the attack was only four kilometers, situated south of the Amiens Roye road, where our infantry went over the top at 5:05 o'clock, but gradually the offensive developed all along the right bank of the Avre in the region of Hargi-

The Germans succeeded at come points in temporarily staying our advance, defending themselves energetically, particularly between Morisel and Moreuil, which they defended bit terly with machine guns. We took Morisel by storm. The battle was also stubborn in Moreull, but already our troops had advanced north of Moroull to a point northeast of the wood which commands the viliage, while another group had crossed the Avre south of the town. The Germans were obliged to withdraw.

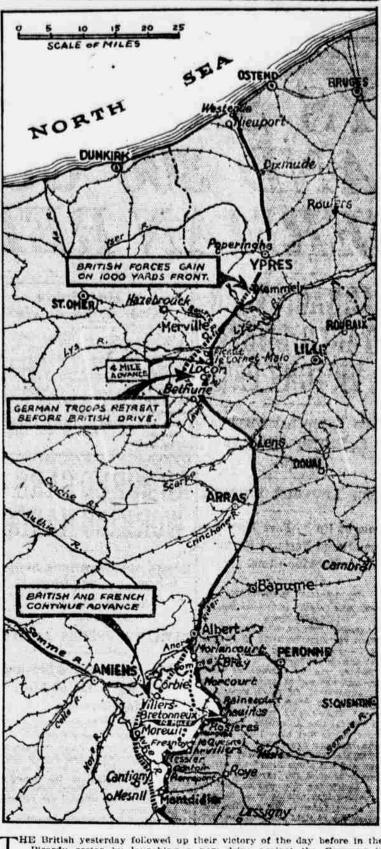
With irresistible courage our sol-diers climbed the hills east of the Avre. Meanwhile our charging cars. crossing the river upon bridges nastily thrown over the stream and pro-ceeding up the hills, joined and as-sisted the infantry.

Recovering from the first surprise, the Germans hurriedly concentrated troops in order to step our progress. It was vain. La Neuville-Sire-Bernard, Villers aux Erables, Mexieres, Prea-sier, Rozatavillers, were successively captured, while on our left British troops also continued their victorious advance. In the early morning hours prisoners, guns and machine guns

were streaming to our rear.

At the close of the day our advance, considered in the front of the attack as a whole, averaged more than seven

Where Allies Gain and Germans Retire.



THE British yesterday followed up their victory of the day before in the Picardy sector by launching a new drive against the Germans in Flanders, in the Lys. on a front of ten miles, and recorded an advance of approximately four miles. At the same time the Germans began a withdrawal movement on a large scale, surrendering several villages and piles of supplies to the Allies. In the Picardy sector the British and French. the guidance of Marshal Foch, continued their advance and extended their penetration to a depth of fourteen miles, a gain of seven miles for the day, the same as recorded on Thursday. Returning to the north, Field Marshal Haig, in command of the British forces, struck another blow in the place of Mount Kemmel, furt south of Ypres, where his soldiers address of the place of the pla command of the British forces, struck another blow in Flanders in

ON ALLIED NATIONS

Continued from First Page.

man penetration of the country but also to bring economic relief to your ruined. It is believed the appointment of Helf-and suffering country. We have al-

the industrial and natural resources of is impossible as long as the Bolshe-your country, not with a view to exploit-ing them for our own benefit. We desire, eventually to conscript a Russian army too, to restore the exchange of com-modifies, to stimulate agriculture and to enable you to take your rightful place among the free nations of the world. "Our one desire is to see Rusia strong and free, and then to retire to watch the

Russian people work out their own des-

OTANI TO COMMAND **ALLIES IN SIBERIA**

Japanese General Veteran of Three Wars.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Gen. Kikuzo Otani, one of Japan's most distinguished soldiers, has been chosen to command the Japanese section and will be the ranking officer of the American and

allied expedition in Siberia.

As senior officer Gen. Otani in effect will be commander in chief of the combined forces, with the consent of the

bined forces, with the consent of the various governments participating. Major-Gen. William S. Graves, in command of the American contingent, will sit in the council of allied commanders performing the duties of a staff.

Gen. Otani, who is 63 years old, has been a soldier all his life. He was a staff officer during the Chino-Japanese war and commanded an infantry brigade in the Russo-Japanese war. When Japan entered the world war he was assigned to the forces which captured the German colony at Tsing-Tau and until recently he commanded the Japanese garrison there.

BREAK WITH SOVIET SEEN IN ENGLAND

Arrest of Consul-General at Moscow Marks Crisis.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sus Copyright 1918: all rights reserved. LONDON, Aug. 9 .- That relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Gov-ernment are approaching the breaking

point is indicated by reports that Rob-ert Hamilton Lockhart, British Consul-General to Moscow, who had been acting as special dilomatic agent, had been ar

leaders several times by reason of his firm attitude in carrying out the orders of his Government. Joffe, the Bolshevist agent at Berlin, said to conty to a question whether the

your territory. We deplore the civil war that divides you and the internal dissensions that facilitate Germany's plans of conquest. or conquest.

"The destinies of Russia are in the hands of the Russian peoples. It is for them, and for them alone, to decide their form of government and to find a solution for their social problems."

had been declared, but that Soviet troops were already fighting assainst the British invader, and added that a declaration of war could hardly be avoided.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the country of their social problems.

tion for their social problems.

Daily Express telegraphs that the Ger"Peoples of Russia, your very exist- man papers cordially we came this reopies of Russia, your very existence as an independent nation is at stake. The liberties you have won in the revolution are threatened with extinction by the iron hand of Germany. Rally round the banner of freedom and independence that we, who are still your allies, are raising in your midst, and secure the triumphs of those two great principles, without which there can be no lasting peace or real liberty for the world. orld spite of the fact that the great mass "We not only want to stem the Ger- of the Russian people are opposed to

to follow. "We wish to aid in the development of dertake reorganization of Russia, which for German service

AIRMAN SEES TANK CHASING GENERAL

German Commander Flees, With War Engine Gaining.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SEN. Copyright, 1918; all rights referred. LONDON, Aug. 5.—Beach Thomas describes in the Daily Mail the confusion behind the German lines caused by the rapid advance of British tanks and in-fantry south of the Somme. "As the sun conquered the mista," he

writes, "our airmen witnessed scenes of the greatest confusion, with batteries, strings of vans and foot soldiers hurrying away, while our airmen bombed them and raked them with machine guns "Among the scampers was a German

General. He was seen in all his panoply by one of our low flying airmen, running for his life from a pursuing tank. The airman thinks the German General was taken prisoner, as the British tank was upon his heels when he last saw him. "All prisoners agree the attack was an overwhelming surprise. The prisoners are everywhere, although only a few wore taken in the front lines, owing to the murderous effect of our barrage, which killed the front line defenders in

great numbers. It so happened, also, that our shells began to fall just as a relief was in progress, causing great numbers of men to be caught in the devastating fire."

GARRETT IS WAR ENVOY.

on Exchange of Prisoners. Washington, Aug. 9.—John W. Gar-reit, American Minister at The Hague, will represent the State Department and head the mission of the United States which will meet German delegates in Berne. Switzerland, to discuss the treat-ment and exchange of prisoners of war. Prof. Young Aids Housing Plan. Washington, Aug. 2.—Prof. James T. Young, University of Pennsylvania, was added to-day to the statistical investigating staff of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation.

GERMANS PUZZLED

Critics Cannot Agree on Which

of the Allies Did Most

Fighting.

GIVE AMERICANS CREDIT

Better in Attack Than in De

fence, Says One Observer

at the Front.

AMSTERDAM. Aug. 9. — Reviews by Terman critics on the military situation

In the west disclose curious divergencies of opinion as to who hore the brunt of the strack on the allied side.

The Cologne Gazette's writer declarer the white Frenchmen did all the fight-

ing, while the Frankfort Gazette states

that, on the contrary, the white French men were "spared for political reasons

and that on the Americans fell the full weight of the fighting. The Berlin Lokalonseiger asserts that the Italians were the ones who "bled," while others

declare that the Senegalese and the Mo

roccans took the main part in the fight

Few of the writers venture to predict

what will happen next. The consensus seemed to be that it was doubtful whether Marshal Foch would feel strong

enough to risk a frontal ettack on the new German main line, straightened out

as it has been.
"If he does," says the military expert

of the Nachrichten of Hamburg, "we must reckon with an extension of the fighting area to the north of the Alsne.

in the Compeigne region, because it is there alone that the possibility of an en-circling attack offers itself."

Why Enemy Quit Solssons.

The same authority devotes som

space to explaining why the Germans evacuated Soissons. The evacuation, it says, was due to the fact that after the

city and the heights around it lost their tactical value and became a projecting

bridgehead, which was exposed to encir

would have meant the tying up of strong

Amid the chorus of praise for the brilliantly executed strategic rearward

movement" the Cologne Gazette cau-tiously expresses the opinion that it is too early yet to say which side wins on

"History offers no precedent," says ten, you Ardenne in the Dusseldorff Nachrichten, "for the fact that the victor, after three victorious battles, returns from the field unharassed by the enemy to take up positions further in the rear. This is difficult to understand," he adds, and he proceeds to explain the proceed to

plain how by a marvellous exhibition of self-control the Germans refrained from pushing their attacks home when

Americans Prove Adventurous.

enemy's strength in numbers," and fur-thermore he asserts that in the lost territory the French have the advan-tage in rallway communications, which is precisely the same complaint he made when the French still stood on the south bank of the Marne. Eugene Kalckschmidt, the war cor-respondent of the Frankfort Gazette, in

commenting on the Americans large chare in the fighting says: "The Americans stood their baptism of fire not badly. They went through

pluckily enough, but quickly learner

respect for our machine guns. Charges are made that they fired on the wound-ed and at times tried to mislead our

enturous elements are plentiful in the

CRY OF PRUSSIANS

Continued from Pirst Page

him to take responsibility of the defence

of the sector.
The Thirty-ninth Regiment of the

day, and this statement is supported from reports captured. One of the divisions borrowed from

raised in Saxony to the employment of

the losses are only a third of thos

200 TOWNS RECAPTURED.

in Use of Troops.

By the Associated Press.

men by calling to them in German.

DESTROY ALL, IS

orces under unfavorable conditions

he balance.

defensive line was reached both the

attacks and concentric artillery Its retention, the writer declares,

BY MIXED TROOPS LONDON, Aug. 9.—The official statements to-day of the fighting in

BRITISH (NIGHT)-During the morning the allied armies renewed their attack on the whole battle front south of the Somme and have made progress at all points, in spite of increasing hostile resist-

French troops, extending the front of their attack southward, captured the village of Pierrepont and the wood north thereof. North and northeast of this locality French troops made rapid progress and realized an advance of more than four miles in the course of the day.

On the front of the British Fourth Army the Canadian and Australian troops, with admirable dash having captured the line of outer defences of Amiens, advanced beyond them to a depth of two

miles after severe fighting at a number of points. Before evening the French and British troops had reached the general line of Pierrepont, Arvillers, Rosieres, Rainecourt and Mor-

Fighting is still continuing on this line. North of the Somme local fighting is reported. The number of prisoners has reached 17,000, and between 200 and 300 guns have been taken, including railway guns of heavy calibre.

Trench mortars and machine guns have been captured in large numbers and also immense quantities of stores and materials of all descriptions, including a complete railway train and other rolling stock. Our casualties yesterday were extremely light.

BRITISH (DAY)-Our progress on the battle front continues. The French have taken Fresnoy-en-Chaussee. British troops are east of Le Quesnel and Caix.

North of the Somme the enemy is making vigorous resistance to our advance. Heavy fighting has taken place between Chipilly and Morlancourt.

The number of prisoners taken by the allied armies yesterday exceeded 14,000 and the number of guns captured cannot be estimated. During the past day the enemy has continued to evacuate forward positions held by him in the Lys Valley. Our line there has advanced

along the whole front from the Lawe River to the Bourre River, north-

west of Merville, to a maximum depth of 2,000 yards. Our troops now hold Locon, Le Cornet, Malo, Quentin, La Petit, Pacaut and Lesart. We carried out a successful local operation last night north of Kemmel, advancing our line a short distance over a front of 1,000

yards and capturing 30 prisoners. FRENCH (NIGHT)-Continuing our advance on the right the forces of the British and our own troops won new successes to-day after having broken the resistance of the enemy. We have captured the villages of Pierrepont, Contoire and Hangest-en-Santerre.

Beyond the railway east of Hangest we have reached Arvillers, which is in our possession. Our progress in this direction has reached fourteen kilometers in depth.

Besides considerable material, which has not yet been enumerated, we have made on our part 4,000 prisoners. Our losses and those of our British allies are particularly light.

The French aviators have been a valuable auxiliary in the battle to the south and east of Amiens. In spite of a thick mist and low clouds, which increased the difficulty of their work, our squadrons made numerous reconnaissances above the enemy lines, taking part often in the fight with their machine guns. During the battle they captured four enemy airplanes. Four captive balloons were shot down. Finally, our bombing machines dropped nearly ten tons of shells during the night on railroad stations in the neighborhood of Chaulnes, Nesles, Ham and Roye. Fires and explosions were observed, particularly in Roye and Nesles.

On the Vesle American troops captured Fismette, where they took a hundred prisoners.

FRENCH (DAY)-There is no change on the battle front south of the Somme.

from pushing their attacks nome when to do so would have cost too much "precious German blood." He is bound, however, to admit that "the manœuvre of carrying the enemy's first lines with a rush and following it up by a deep thrust into the ground behind, which had succeeded four times, failed on July 15." During the night there was a good deal of activity on the part of y the German artillery forces in the Champagne. The Germans under-Gen, von Ardenne kkewise makes he interesting admission that the Ger-mans had "possibly underestimated the memy's strength in numbers," and furtook several raids in the regions of Prosnes, the Mountain Without a Name and Souain. They were repulsed.

GERMAN (NIGHT)-The enemy is continuing his attacks between the Somme and Avre. GERMAN (DAY)-Between the Yser and the Ancre there has

been lively nocturnal artillery activity. Southwest of Ypres and south of the Lys enemy partial attacks.

which were repulsed, followed upon strong artillery firing. Between the Ancre and the Avre the enemy attacked yesterday with strong forces. Favored by a thick fog, he forced his way with

tanks into our infantry and artillery lines. Between the Somme and the Avre (Ancre?) our counter attacks brought to a standstill enemy storming attacks just east of the line of Morcourt, Harbonnieres, Caix, Fresnoy and Contoire. We suffered losses in prisoners and guns. Among the prisoners we made were English, with Australian and Canadian auxiliaries, as well as French

We shot down over the battlefield thirty airplanes. The artillery activity was revived on certain sectors on the Vesle. Successful partial fights on both sides of Braisnes (Vesle front) and in

Champagne, northwestward of Souain, took place. TANKS WORK HAVOC | END OF WAR NEARER

IN GERMAN RETREAT

Fifteenth Division, according to prisoners, had lost on July 23 from 69 to 75 per cent. of its strength. The division went into action on the 20th and had to be relieved on the 24th. On July 21 the Fifty-third Division, which had taken no part in the offensive, but which had taken no part in the offensive, but which had taken no part in the offensive, but which had taken no part in the offensive, but which had taken no part in the offensive, but which had taken no part in the offensive but which had taken no pa was pushed in the line against Bertho-let's advance, lost, according to prison-ers one-third of its effectives on the first artillery, tanks, infantry or armored over on its side, while scattered around

> Corpses Dot Open Places. In the wheat fields, of course, the dies of the dead could not be seen, but

the 1919 class at the front.

It is believed the losses suffered in the guard division were no greater or less than losses in all other units. The n many open places the ground was iterally dotted with German corpses. The Allies inflicted severe punishment eports captured covered widely scat-ered units in the Crown Prince's army indicated by these reports it will be many long weeks before the moral and physical damage done can be repaired. as they advanced. In some sections this as they advanced. In some sections this morning burial parties had already passed through, but in others the dead are yet untouched. The allied casualties, according to the reports which have come in, were extremely light. For instance, in one battalion in the thickest Germans in Retreat Were Prodigal

With the Associated Press.

With the American Army on the Vesta, Aug. 8 (delayed).—In their offensive since July 15 the Allies have regained approximately 1,500 square kilometers. More than 200 villages and towns, including Soissons. Chateau Thierry and Figmes, are again in the hands of the Allies. The front has been shortened by fifty-three kilometers (about thirty-three miles.)

According to information contained in the task before them, but to-day they pushed forward again. In the north the stoutest resistance developed, the Germans firing a great number of shells, especially across the Somme in the region of Chipilly. How-

German shells were coming in. Paris Still Being Shelled.

he German long range cannon.

Tells Welsh Nation's Might Will Bring Victory and Real Peace.

SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

NEATH. Wales, Aug. S .- Premie artillery, tanks, infantry or armored Lloyd George, who came here to attend cars. In one a machine gun was lying the Welsh National Eisteddfod, in recelving the freedom of Neath to-day de Crown Prince Rupprecht was composed were the bodies of the Germans who clared that "the end of the tunnell operated it. Apparently they had tried through which the Allies have been to escape, but were prevented by a tank. travelling for four years was getting

Mr. Lloyd George made no apolegy to any man, he said, for any part he had played during the war.
"And I propose to fight on to the end, he added.

Some people had complained continued the Fremier, that he was too optomistic in the view he took of things.
"I don't think I am," he invisted." was not one of those who thought i according to the reports which have come in, were extremely light. For instance, in one battalion in the thickest of the fighting only six men were killed and four officers and sixty men wounded during an advance of eleven miles. These men were tired when they finished the task before them, but to-day they pushed forward again.

Was not one of those who thought it would soon be dver—never. I thought to always been confident we would get through, for I knew we were fight-during and that the God of rightcousness would see us through. The Premier appealed to his country—men to put all the might of the empire into the fight "and," he continued "very men to put all the might of the empire into the fight "and," he continued "very men to put all the might of the empire into the fight. into the fight, "and," he continued, "w

will be through the tunnel into the broad daylight of God's sun again, in a land of

The captured by fifty-three kilometers and Harbonnieras are in control of the control of sinister, dark, plotting forces to remain and Americans, the Germans in the rear guard fighting during the retreat used for the most string in the force of the control of the control of sinister, dark, plotting forces to remain and Americans, the Germans in the rear guard fighting during the retreat used for the force of the control of

Absolutely Removes PARIS. Aug. 9.—The Paris region was Indigestion. Druggists

sefund money if it fails. 25c

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE BATTLES. AMERICAN ATTACKS TERRORIZE GERMAN<mark>9</mark>

Says U. S. Troops Were

Irresistible.

CAME IN BIG SWARMS

Pershing Quotes Letter Found

on Man Who Was in Thick of It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 .- In a report re ceived late to-night Gen. Pershing says the situation along the Vesle is un-

thanged.

The report adds:

"Section B—A letter written by a German Licutemant to his father has been found in the Bols de in Tournal, southwest of Fere-en-Tardenois. This wood was the scene of sharp-fighting from July 24. 24 to July 26, in the course of which the officer was killed. The writer describes in the following paragraphs his experiences in the Chateau Thierry sector during the opening days of the Franco-American counter offensive:

American Attack Territe.

'At 2 o'clock in the afternoon artillery fire started which lasted about an hour and a half. We were expecting then than something was going to hap-pen in front of us. Suddenly the fire ceased and immediately runners told us that the Americans were attacking on the entire line. Never have I seen such a thing. Nobody could have withstood them. The enemy was six or eight times as strong as we were. We were disseminated over the advance zone in checker formation by groups of eight men every 200 or 300 meters, and the imericans were arriving by regiments 'In this case the decision imposed by hand to hand fighting played a most important role. Many of the enemy fell, but others took their places. It was like killing a few bees from a swarm.

What could we do ourselves, very infector in number, especially when the enemy fire was so terrible? It seemed best to run when we could not hold, take another position, resume the fight and gradually retire.

"Those who could not run have fallen

nto the hands of the enemy. Many of them had that fate. There also were arge numbers of killed and wounded. tose who are not too severely wounded are the lucky. The country receives them in her arms, and they are out of an unlucky situation.

"Wicked Enemy" Tireless.

"I did not participate in that fight, which insted until late into the night. At nightfall I went to see the commanders of the company to give orders for the future. The French and the Ameri-cans having attacked and advanced more to the north, we have been obliged for provisions, and then put off in a gas-to abandon the position, and we went olene launch. The submarine crew looted several kilometers toward the north, the ship before sinking it with a bomb. Festerday morning they put us at rest Capt. Maloney and his crew spent three in a wood, but the "wicked enemy" was days to the launch in the Gulf Streathere in front of us. Other troops who before they were picked up.

The submarine was described as its are just as tired as we are had stopped. The submarine was user lost them for a white. Last night we were U-132, 350 feet long and mounting for engaged again, but my battallon was in guis, two 6 inch fore and aff. Its correserve at about 600 meters from the ning tower had a small gun on each site. first line for the reason that we had seriously melted in numbers. But any English well and were courteous minute we expect to be engaged to repulse a new attack, as the French with & Thurlow of Boston.

renewed courage are attacking con-

"The battle continually swars back and forth. The village changes hards frequently. With the exception of a few points of minor importance, we hold the positions occupied yesterday. "The blockheads attacked with sev-

Officer Writing From Front
Says U. S. Troops Were

eral tanks to-day. According to the reports the tanks have been distroyed. Their cavalry also is engaged.

"There is terrible noise here. Our

own and enemy shells are passing constantly over our heads and bursting sometimes close to us. Before us the machine guns are crackling, which a proof that the enemy are engaged. Let's hope they will not pass.

hope they will not pass.

"Summing it all up. I think we have underestimated Foch and his reserves, and especially the Americans. I have a presentiment I shall lose my skin also.

Leish II were to morrow." I wish it were to-morrow.

DUTCH SOCIALIST LOOKS TO AMERICA

Turned Down in Paris, Troel.

stra Goes to Switzerland. Special Cable Desputch to The St. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved

Pages, Aug. 9.—Failing in his attempt to induce French Socialists to second his initiative for an international council of Socialists. Pieter Trocistra, the ties ferred his activities to Switzerland was looked upon with suspicion here especially after an interview in the Lausanne Gazette, in which he appeared to be carrying out Germany's vishes in stating his views for the solution of the problems of Belgium and Alsa e-Lorraine.

this interview, which was praised to the skies in the German premade statements which are regarded here as indicating more than the mere desire of a sincere neutral to bring about peace. It is reported that Troelstra is now attempting to get in touch with American Socialists, notably a professor who is a member of the Social Demo-cratic League and who is attached to the American Socialist mission now in Erope. Troelstra also has attempted to approach Prof. Herron, an American now in Switzerland, who has already made known that he will have nothing to do with any peace talk.

U-BOAT SINKS VESSEL 110 MILES FROM U. S.

Stanley L. Seaman's Crew la Saved by British Ship.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 2 - Tis American schooner Stanley I. Scaman, bound from Newport News to a fordign port, was sunk last Monday 110 mies cast of Cape Hatterns by a German submarine. Capt. W. C. M. Maloney and even of eight men arrived to-day at this port, having been picked up by a Bruss

The Seaman, the captain said, was fired on without warning while be-calmed. The crew took to their small boats, but later were permitted to return

The submarine was described as the

U.S.Marines

They man the anti-aircraft guns on shipboard; and the batteries that "get" the submarines.

Ashore, they are infantry and artillery. Marines are airmen, too. The Marine Corps is the

Three-in-One branch of the ser-

vice. As such it calls for exceptional men. The present increase in the Corps gives you the chance to enlist. Let's see if you are built of the stuff that will make a U. S.

REGISTERED MEN: Ask your Local Board to let you volunteer. Unregistered men, enlist in the U.S. Marines quickly, while you can.

Apply at the U. S. MARINE CORPS RE-CRUITING STATION 24 East 23d St...
New York City.
1030 Catles Ave., Broaklyn.
180 Market St., Newark.
Post Office Building.
Jersey City.
19 Congress St., New Have.



